

## **Attachment D:**

### **Bibliography of Completed Cultural Resources Surveys, Management Summaries, Guidebooks and Studies at ENRD**

**Table 2: Archeological Studies Undertaken at U. S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia: 1970-1999**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary/Comments</b>
ND	Chatelain, Edward and Michael Johnson	<i>I-95 to Rt. 1 By-Pass Corridor</i>	Early version of Springfield By-Pass project. Pedestrian reconnaissance of two alternative routes, both running through Fort Belvoir. NB: Fort Belvoir denied access for this survey.
1976	Shott, George G.	<i>Belvoir Manor Archeological Study</i>	Phase II investigations of major dependencies at Belvoir Manor site, including brick clamps and infrastructure features such as drainage and cooling shafts. MA Thesis (GWU) also extant.
1977	Gardner, William M., and Kurt W. Carr	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Railroad Spur Line at Fort Belvoir, Va.</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance of a 15,000 ft x 60 ft right-of-way through northern sections of Fort Belvoir's training areas. One heavily disturbed mixed-component historic/prehistoric site found.
1977	Gardner, William M., Dennis Curry, and Kurt Carr	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of 90 Acres at the Fort Belvoir Family Housing Project, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance of Woodlawn Family Housing Area. No sites recorded; area heavily disturbed and swampy.
1979	Chatelain, Edward, and Michael Johnson	<i>Preliminary Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Widening of Route 1 from Little Hunting Creek to Belvoir Road</i>	No sites identified within boundaries of Fort Belvoir
1982	Karell Archaeological Associates	<i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgemental sub-surface testing with extreme souther segment of expressway route through Fort Belvoir. Four sites recommended for Phase II testing. EIS for USDOT/VDOT and earlier drafts also extant. DHR concurred with recommended testing.
1982	Karell Archeological Associates	<i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations</i>	Intensive investigations of three prehistoric sites and one historic military training trench complex. Prehistoric sites mitigated under MOA between VDHR and VDOT.
1983	Israel, Stephen	<i>Archeological Reconnaissance: Triplett Homestead Site and Family Cemetery, Round Hill, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Excavation of two .75 x 5 m test trenches revealed 20 <sup>th</sup> century debris in association with modern poured concrete foundation Report recommended further Phase I testing north of Leaf Road (Present HECSA property).
1984	Johnson, Michael	<i>Fort Belvoir Life Care Community</i>	Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel/trowel testing of retirement facility site identified military trenches; one prehistoric site; one 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic scatter; old roadbeds. Further work recommended for Sites 220-222 and new site.
<b>Date</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary/Comments</b>
1984	LeeDecker, Charles,	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and</i>	Presents results of Phase I survey of environmentally

	Charles Cheek, Amy Friedlander, Teresa Ossim	<i>Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	defined “quadrats” and “required areas” on post, including Engineer Proving Ground. Classifies all archeological sites; offers recommendations for futher work
1986	Henry, Susan L.	<i>Archeological Survey of the INSCOM Facility at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Letter report. Recommends Phase II evaluation of Site #109-1H2 if project design will disturb. DHR concurs (12/9/86)
1986	Johnson, Michael	<i>Expansion of Lower Potomac Pollution Control Plant</i>	Letter report. DHR concurs on No Effect determination (10/30/86)
1986	Johnson, Michael	<i>Mason Run Storm Drainage Improvements</i>	Letter report. DHR concurs on No Effect deetermination (6/20/86)
1986	Johnson, Michael	<i>Phase I Study of Rappel Tower Site</i>	Letter report. DHR concurs on No Further Work (5/21/86)
1987	DeCicco, Gabriel	<i>Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Construction Site of the HQ USACE</i>	Phase I survey found no cultural materials; recommended no further work.
1987	Henry, Susan L.	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey for the Historical Center and Museum, Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Letter report. No historic materials; recommends monitoring of site development for prehistoric resources.
1988	Polk, Harding	<i>Disturbance Map Development: Fort Belvoir Historic Preservation Plan</i>	Visual inspection supplemented with archival data to identify disturbed areas at installation; limited sub-surface testing to ground-truth conclusions. Disturbance map included. Combined with later Phase I reconnaissance (MAAR 1990-1992)
1988	Johnson, Michael	<i>A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Visual inspection of navigationally accessible portions of installation shoreline; identified 57 sites; recommended preventive maintenance and treatment of threatened sites; offered preliminary National Register assessments
1988	Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome D. Traver, Kenneth O. Baumgardt	<i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Draft report only; completes RP3 process for installation (Aten 1980)
1988	Neumann, Thomas, et al.	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey of 262 Acres at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Phase I survey, including archival research and shovel testing, of proposed Defense CEETA facility site on Woodlawn Road. Identified 14 new sites; 3 previously recorded sites. Offered recommendations for further work. DHR recommends Phase II evaluation of 4 sites (11/6/87)
1989	Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations of 9 Previously Identified Sites at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Describes Sites FX13, 672, 683, 1095, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1621 and 1622. Site 1328 at Castle Club potentially Nreligible
1989	Walker, Joan M. And William Gardner	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey, Telegraph Woods Sanitary Sewer Line, Fort Belvoir</i>	No sites identified in project corridor along western branch of Dogue Creek
1989	Stevens, J. S., and Joseph Balicki	<i>Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Location of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters to the Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir</i>	Survey of HEC Site B documented one previously identified site (FX708 [not eligible]) and a late 19th-early 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic site [not eligible]. No other cultural resources within 120 acre survey area.
Date	Authors	Title	Summary/Comments
1989	McLearen, Douglas, and Luke Boyd	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements to Route 618, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of low visibility areas. VDOT project.

1990	Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna Ralph, and Evelyn Tidlow	<i>A Plan for Preservation and Interpretation of the Fairfax Ruins and Grave Site at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Assesses previous work undertaken at Belvoir Manor site; recommends further testing of five areas (the White House, the brick clamp, the 1812 gun emplacements; gardens and woods southwest of house site)
1990	Ryder, Robin, Katherine Hanbury, and Luke Boyd	<i>Phase II Archeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations of Three Sites Located Along Route 618 in Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Evaluates Sites FX1589 (19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic site); FX1210 (Woodlawn Methodist Cemetery); and Friends' Meeting House. Last two eligible for NR listing; could not determine eligibility of FX1589. VDOT project.
1991	Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk	<i>Phase II Investigations of Twelve Archeological Sites (44FX13, 672, 683, 1275, 327, 1328, 1329, 1621, 1622, 1654, 1655, and 1656)</i>	Concludes that sites 1327-1328, grouped as one due to their location on the same parcel (Castle Club), are National Register eligible. Recommends avoidance or data recovery.
1992	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Proposed Alternative 4 ("East") Gunston Road Extension, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	No intact features or cultural materials within right-of-way; no sites identified. No further work recommended. DHR concurred on "No Effect" (5/22/1992)
1992	Blanton, Dennis, and Donald Linebaugh	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a New Alignment of the Proposed Route 613 Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Survey of realignment of Beulah Road/Telegraph Road intersection. No new sites identified; all previously identified sites lie outside project area. VDOT project.
1992	Polk, Harding, Jerome Traver and Ronald Thomas	<i>A Phase I Survey of Fort Belvoir, Virginia (2 vols.)</i>	166 previously unidentified sites recorded, ranging from Archaic period through historic and military eras. At completion of this survey, Belvoir had 301 identified sites. <b>DHR certified completion of Phase I survey (7/14/94)</b>
1992	Miller, Orloff	<i>Phase IA Literature Search for Submerged Cultural Resources in Tompkins Basin, For Belvoir Military Reservation, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Study considered proposed dredge area in Accotink Bay; concluded that no prehistoric or significant historic resources were present. Noted WWII UXO in area. DHR concurs (7/12/94)
1992	Polk, Harding, Ronald Thomas, and Jerome Traver	<i>Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Continuation of 1992 Phase I installation-wide survey. At completion of this survey, Belvoir had 301 identified sites. <b>DHR certified completion of Phase I survey (7/14/94)</b>
1993 (Revised )	MAAR Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Belvoir Ruins and Garden Sites, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Limited Phase II testing to assess condition of previously excavated outbuildings and identify additional resources in untested areas. Identified "kitchen garden" area.
1993	Hill, Phillip, Ruth Overbeck, Kim Snyder and William Gardner	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX673, 1495, 1678, and 1784, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Mid-18th to 20 <sup>th</sup> century sites on proposed golf course expansion. Site 44FX1678 assessed as National Register eligible, and mitigation recommended. DHR does not concur; says "No effect" (4/22/95)
1993	Hill, Phillip, and William Gardner	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX1497 and 44FX 1913, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Both sites have no integrity and are not Register eligible. DHR concurs (8/26/93)
Date	Authors	Title	Summary/Comments
1993	Galke, Laura and J. S. Stevens	<i>Archeological Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX1907 and 1908 and Pohick Loop Handicap Access Trail</i>	Extended Phase I testing showed FX1907 to be not significant; Phase II evaluation of FX1908 revealed Register-eligible stratified Early - Middle Woodland site. DHR concurred (9/29/93)

1994	James River Institute for Archeology	<i>Archeological Investigations: U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Site 44FX4, Belvoir Manor</i>	Continued research into National Register site. Studied garden outbuildings, unidentified structures, landscape features
1994	Williams, Martha and Ellen St. Onge	<i>Phase II Investigations of Site 44FX619 and 44FX 1942, Cheney School Outgrant Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Expanded Phase I and Phase II testing showed FX619 to be disturbed. FX1942 is early 20 <sup>th</sup> century African-American farmstead, assessed as National Register eligible. DHR does not concur on eligibility (10/11/94)
1995	Schwermer, Anne	<i>The Barnes/Owsley Site (44FX1326): Documentary Research and Phase II Survey</i>	Intensive Phase I located 18th century component, but no 17th century component. Recommended further testing
1996	Simons, Michael and John Clarke	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at Five Sites (44FX12, FX1305, FX1309, FX1314, FX1317), US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Sites FX12, 1305, 1309 and 1314 are National Register eligible shoreline sites. Site FX1317 has been destroyed.
1996	Feidel, Stuart, Elizabeth O'Brien, and Dana Heck	<i>Phase II Archeological and Historical Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX635, 1333, 1677, and 1505</i>	Prehistoric sites 635 and 1333 assessed as not Register eligible; Sites 1677 and 1505, World War II military training trenches, were recommended as National Register eligible
1996	Simons, Michael and Martha Williams	<i>Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX1340, 1344, 1672, 1674, 1925, and 1926, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	National Register eligible sites include historic component of 44FX1340 and Late Archaic-Early Woodlandsite FX1925; all others not eligible.
1997	Fahey, Augustine	<i>GIS Data Development for Archeological Sites for US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Develops project planning aid that depicts spatial distribution of archeological sites and links informational fields for each site
1997	Melhuish, Geoffrey and Martha Williams	<i>National Register Evaluation of the Triplett, Lacey's Hill and Woodlawn United Methodist Cemeteries, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Cemeteries evaluated as archeological and architectural sites. None is individually eligible; Woodlawn and Lacey's Hill may contribute to a future Woodlawn African-American Historic District.
1997	Simons, Michael	<i>Phase II Archeological Investigation of 44FX1898 and Site Delineation of 44FX1935, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	FX1898 assessed as not eligible; FX1935 is out of Area of Effect. Phase II evaluation recommended for new, potentially eligible military training trenches.
1999	Simons, Michael	<i>Phase I Investigations of Telegraph Road Widening Project</i>	Letter report only for support of EIS. No cultural resources located in Area of Effect
1999	Parsons Engineering, Inc.	<i>Phase III Investigations of Sites 1326/1327, Castle Club, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	In progress

**Table 3: Architectural Studies Completed for U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Summary/Contents</b>
1983	Friedlander, Amy	<i>Senior Officers' Housing Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	The Senior Officers' Housing area contains 59 2 ½ story brick Colonial Revival style houses lining curvilinear streets. The study assessed the district as significant under Criterion A on the basis of its architecture. This district later was included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District nomination.
1984	LeeDecker, Charles, Charles Cheek, Amy Friedlander, and Teresa Ossim	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Inventoried and evaluated approximately 200 built resources constructed 1917 - 1957 and classified them into 4 categories. The buildings were organized by property type and compiled on 36 Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) inventory cards.
1988	Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna Ralph, Kenneth Baumgardt	<i>An Overview of the Cultural Contexts of Fort Belvoir</i>	Presents an overview of the installation's 20 <sup>th</sup> century military history with an examination of archival sources and a literature review.
1990	Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome Traver, and Kenneth Baumgardt	<i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Contains a reconnaissance level survey of all buildings and structures built at Fort Belvoir prior to 1946. Resulted in the preparation of a revised National Register nomination for the Fort Belvoir Historic District, plus nominations for the US Army Package Power Reactor and the Camp Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building.
1992	Friedlander, Amy, Barbara Engel, Sheryl Hack, Kenneth Baumgardt, and Sandra DeChard	<i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	The pump station and water filtration plant (Buildings 1400) is Fort Belvoir's oldest permanent structure, and one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp Humphreys. The single-story pump station was added in 1936. The buildings are significant because they illustrate the development of support facilities at World War I cantonments, and for technological advances in drinking water purification.
1992	Friedlander, Amy, Sheryl Hack, and Judith Rosentel	<i>U.S. Army Package Power Reactor: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	Built in 1957 the U.S. Army Package (Nuclear) Power Reactor possesses exceptional significance as the Army's prototype nuclear generating plant (Criteria A and G). The reactor complex includes a 30-acre fenced area that encloses the SM-1 Plant (Building 372) and support buildings.

Date	Authors	Report Title	Summary/Contents
1992	Hack, Sheryl and Lauren Archibald	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i>	The Fort Belvoir Historic District includes the administrative and residential core of the Post, including the Parade Ground and associated landscape features. Significant for its Colonial Revival architecture and community planning.
1993	Woolpert, Inc.	<i>Real Property Master Plan, Fort Belvoir, Long-Range Component</i>	Contains operational information and long-term planning data useful for cultural resource managers and planners
1993	Hanbury, Evans, Newill, Vlatka and Company	<i>Historic Components Guidebook Series</i>	Developed in response to the Stewardship Standards adopted by MDW for preserving and rehabilitating historic family quarters, these guidebooks identify historically significant architectural elements and specify compatible materials for family quarters at Fort Belvoir. They also outline procedures to be followed during preservation or maintenance work.
1995	Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard	<i>Thermo-Con House: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	Designed by the industrial architectural firm of Albert Kahn and Associates, Inc. and built in 11949, this building was found to possess exceptional significance under Criterion C for its unique method of construction. The house is the only structure of its kind constructed by the Army COE.
1995	Harnsberger & Associates, P.C.	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic Building Survey</i>	Presents an architectural survey of 33 non-residential historic buildings to document existing conditions and provide specific preservation and maintenance recommendations. The conditions assessment survey examined the interior and exterior of each building, including plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems. The report presents general information on each building; discusses its principal building materials, character-defining features and building alterations; summarizes existing conditions; and recommends prioritized repair and rehabilitation strategies.
1996	Gilmore, Lance	<i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	This nomination contains a revised architectural description, statement of significance.
1996	Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i>	This revised district nomination includes 196 contributing and 11 non-contributing buildings. The nomination contains expanded architectural descriptions, statement of significance, and boundary justification sections.

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Date	Authors	Report Title	Summary/Contents
1996	Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard	<i>U. S. Army Package Power Reactor: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i>	The revised nomination includes several contributing buildings
1996	Harnsberger & Associates, Architects	<i>Fort Belvoir Historic Buildings Survey Addendum for Buildings Between 1945 and 1950</i>	Architectural survey of 45 buildings and structures constructed between 1945 and 1950. Three buildings were designated as “contributing” to the Fort Belvoir Historic District; three structures associated with Cold War activities were identified as contributing to the U. S. Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property; the remaining 39 buildings were evaluated as “non-contributing” resources that lacked integrity or association with important themes. All information was recorded on IPS forms.
1998	Dames & Moore	<i>Environmental Assessment, Thermo-Con House (Building 172) Rehabilitation, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i>	Provided archival research and analysis of environmental impacts associated with rehabilitating this structure. Report concluded that the rehabilitation would not adversely affect the quality of the human environment and did not require preparation of an EIS.

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